

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1911

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### First Session—Forty-Fourth Congress

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.  
Mr. Morton also submitted the following:  
Resolved, That the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the people of the United States constitute a Nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between the States in their municipal or corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty; and that the rights of the States can not be enlarged or diminished, except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the National Government, and that local domestic government by the States, within the limits of the Constitution, is an essential part of our free republican system.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and structure of the Constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Senate went into an extra session immediately after meeting.

Mr. Thurman suggested that Mr. Morton's resolution for investigating the Mississippi election be laid over until Monday, as it would be impossible to dispose of it without an all night session.

Mr. Morton consented, saying he hoped it would be disposed of Monday.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution to elect a President pro tem on the 17th of January. He did this because of the great importance of the subject. But after a brief discussion the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Very little doubt exists of the re-election of Ferry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.

Mr. Bayard presented the credentials of Robert H. May as Senator from Louisiana. The credentials were read and laid on the table, which is the usual course.

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill transferring the Indian Affairs to the War Department.

The following resolution was adopted:  
"That Mr. Thomas W. Ferry, of the State of Michigan, be the President of the Senate until January 7th, 1876, and until a fresh appointment shall be made."

On a motion to insert Mr. Thurman's name instead of Mr. Ferry's the vote was 21 to 24.

Mr. Morton's resolution to investigate the Mississippi election went over.

After going into Executive Session adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endowments or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to Associations or Corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service. Adopted; yeas, 223; nays, 39.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from that time-honored custom would be unwelcome, unpatriotic and fraught with evil to our free institutions. Adopted. Yeas, 232; nays, 18. Among the nays were: Haralson, of Alabama; Hoge, of South Carolina; Hyman, of North Carolina; Nash, of Louisiana; Smalls, of South Carolina; Walls, of Florida; Wells, of Mississippi, and White, of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution to adjourn from next Monday to January the 15th.

A large number of bills of a private nature were introduced in the House.

Mr. Hemons, of Arkansas, introduced bills for the improvement of the Saluda river, in Arkansas, also to repeal the law on leaf tobacco; also to repeal the law making restriction in the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Mr. Page, of California, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, as framed by the fathers of the Republic, imposes no limit on the eligibility of any citizen to the office of President further than that he must be native born and of a certain age and time of residence; therefore

fifth article of the treaty with the North German Empire, signed February 22, 1875, for the termination of said treaty, or so much thereof, and of the protocol of June 12, 1871, as relates to citizens of the United States, their renunciation of nationality, and their political condition in Germany under said treaty and protocol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.

Several Executive communications were received, when the various committees were announced.

The Chairman and Southern members are as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Harris of Virginia, Blackburn, Hoge, Debolet and Wells.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Morrison, Hancock, Thomas, Hill and Tucker.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Randall, Atkins, Blount and Singleton.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Cox, Goode and Gibson.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Lamar, Atkins, Walker, Throckmorton, Thomas and Phillips.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—To-day's Times has the following dispatch from a special correspondent detailed to investigate whisky frauds in Chicago:

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1875.

To-day is the first time it has become known with positiveness that there was a gigantic whisky ring with its headquarters in Chicago—similar in all material respects to whisky rings of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Evansville and probably New Orleans. It has been impossible heretofore to make that statement with any degree of certainty. Owing to official complication calculated to suppress developments, there has been nothing but surface indication since the first seizure.

The Grand Jury found indictments against only a few of the distillers and retailers and gaugers. It went no deeper, and there was nothing but the present disposition of every community to suspect all persons that justified the association of higher official personages with the revenue frauds. There has also been a persistent effort on the part of interested persons to spread the impression that the revenue frauds in this city were merely the result of individual and independent efforts, that is that there was no combination outside of each individual distiller, with his gauger, and no central and systematic organization for plunder extending to the higher revenue officials and implying an official guarantee of protection against exposure and punishment.

This theory has been generally accepted heretofore, and received confirmation in the character of the indictments returned.

It is now reasonably certain that the theory is entirely false, and that the revenue frauds have been worked out by the same men, and through the same machinery, and was the same systematic division of spoils as in St. Louis. The facts seem to justify the assertion that, had it not been for the recent change in the office of United States District Attorney in this city, this phase of the Chicago whisky frauds would never have been publicly developed.

### AFTER SEVEN CENTURIES.

The Time-Blackened Temple of the Juggernaut Tumbling to Pieces.

India Correspondence of the London Times.

An event of some importance recently occurred in connection with the Temple of Juggernaut. The temple, which the Hindus regard as no shrine so sacred as Pooree, and no spot where a devout Hindu would rather die than beneath this great fane. The temple, which cost half a million sterling of the money of our times, is literally black with age. The storms of centuries have done their worst upon it, and it is now a mass of ruins. The temple is situated in the Bay of Bengal, and has produced little impression upon it, and until a few weeks ago it seemed as likely to remain as many centuries more. Many of the large temples in the province are now in ruins, but they have not fallen through the wear and tear of time, but by the effect of power has been the cause of this destruction.

The seeds of the people and banyan trees have got into the foundations. These have taken root; the sapling has forced its way through the fissures of the stones, and in process of years the temple has been loosened and eventually brought down, and it seems probable that the Temple of Juggernaut will share the same fate. At the late car festival, as soon as the idols had been taken from their thrones for their annual excursion, several large stones from the inner roof of the platform had fallen upon the temple, and the idols were so badly shattered that they were no longer fit for use. The temple is now a mass of ruins, and the sound of the chisel and the hammer on the top of this great temple will do more to weaken the faith of the Hindus than anything that has occurred in the present generation. There will be no lack of money for any estimate as the priests are very wealthy, and the annual income of the temple is said to amount to £28,000. The question which is agitating all priests is what is to be done with the idols while the repairs are being made? The officers of the temple are most anxious to have the idols restored to their thrones. They propose that an inner ceiling of wood shall be made to protect the idols and the worshippers; but there would be so much danger should there be another fall of stones that the Rajah will not consent.

### Another Democratic Blunder.

The Democrats in Congress continue to play into the hands of their adversaries. Like the Bourbons, whom they are so often named after, they never learn anything and never forget anything. For example, Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, very quietly introduced a bill to repeal section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes. Those who were curious enough to refer to the paragraph, found that it was a section of the Pension law which provides that "no money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person who, in any manner, voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." The introduction of this bill is about on a par, if it is not a good deal worse, than the blunder of the Louisiana resolution. The Democrats have put their foot in it twice within a single week.—Washington Special to New York Herald.

### A Clear Conscience.

How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offense towards God and man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation unfulfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.

A gentleman is a human being, combining in woman's tenderness with a man's courage.

## OUR STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

An Open Letter from Gov. Porter.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 15, 1875.—James Morton, Esq., New York—Sir: Your communication, covering article from the New York Times, is received. The January interest on the debt of the State of Tennessee will not be paid, and as the law now provides that the State shall pay the interest on the debt of the State, it will be applied to the payment of the interest on the first of July last. Before this can be done, however, there is a balance of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, borrowed by the State, to pay the interest due January, 1875, and an outstanding warrant account of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to be provided for.

An effort was made to borrow the money to pay last July interest. I believed then that it was unfortunate for the State that the negotiation failed; but I am thoroughly satisfied that the failure was a fortunate circumstance, both for the State and for the holders of her securities, for the reason that the January interest, due in a few days, could not be paid without resorting to another loan, and to undertake to carry an additional loan account of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, with an empty Treasury, would simply be at the sacrifice of whatever of credit is left the State. The executive officers of the State have therefore resolved to look to the resources of the State for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and not to a further loan. The article enclosed by yourself assumes that the resources derived from the property, amounting to \$300,000,000, was dedicated to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and that the Legislature had provided Treasury warrants to pay the floating debt. Neither assumption is true. A tax of four mills was levied by the State to pay all expenses, and subsequently the Legislature provided for the issuance of Treasury warrants, receivable in payment for all dues to the State, limited to \$500,000 at a time, to be issued for current expenses only. And because of the alleged poverty of the people, resulting from a general failure of the crops for the year 1874, the collection of the revenues with which it was expected to meet the last July interest, was suspended until the 1st day of November, 1875. Since that date there has been paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$151,767.29, of which amount \$71,690.24 was in compliance of warrants, \$10,578 in issue of Bank of Tennessee, the balance of \$69,501.02 in currency. The writer of the article enclosed, is in error as to the expectation of realizing large collections from the \$770,000 of arrearages reported to the last Legislature. From a careful investigation of the subject, it is found that this sum covers commissions not yet allowed, insolventcies and land sales not yet reported, judgments and debts in suit in favor of the State, where principal and sureties are insolvent, and represents a very small sum of collectable revenue.

This statement covers all of your inquiries except the one in reference to a repudiation of the State debt; and I do not hesitate to say that there is not a man in the State with the slightest claim to respectability who favors such a proposition, but I do believe that there are many good and wise men in Tennessee who believe that the bonds of the State carry too high a rate of interest, and hold that it would be to the interest of the holders themselves to consent to such a reduction of the rate of interest as would be acceptable to the tax payer. This proposition can not come from the State, but I have information that induces the belief that the large holders of Tennessee bonds will accept a reduced rate of interest, if they can be satisfied that permanent provision will be made to pay with promptness the rate agreed upon, and that all holders of our securities consent to this reduction. Unless such an arrangement is consummated, the shrinkage in values in the State will compel the next Legislature to raise the rate of taxation from four to six mills on the one hundred dollars, and in any event I am confident that a sinking fund of some amount will be provided by the next Legislature for the gradual extinguishment of the State debt.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAS. D. PORTER.

From Washington College.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, TENN., Dec. 18, 1875.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

I am enjoying a brief visit to this community, where, under the tuition of the Doak's so many of East Tennessee's sons were educated.

The old college building is now used for the District School—one room only being used, I suppose, while all the rest are vacant. How changed since the writer was a boy student there. One of the Doak's still ministers to the congregation at Old Salem, but it will not likely be my privilege to hear him, as before the 4th Sunday, I shall be on other ground.

Winter is giving us a blast that keeps us well in doors. We naturally conclude it is colder here than at Knoxville.

The holidays promise weddings and Christmas trees in several places, of which I will speak more particularly, if permitted to attend any of them.

RAFAEL.

Don't Want to Miss A Day.

A Detroit boy paid his first visit to one of the Union schools the other day as a scholar, and when he came home at night his mother inquired:

"Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?"

"Bully!" he replied in an excited voice. "I saw four boys kicked, one girl got her ear pulled, and a big scholar burned his elbow on the stove! I don't want to miss a day!"—Detroit Press Press.

## A MOUNTAIN COURT SENE.

How the Name of "Mother" Saved a Life.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Old Job Dawson had been duly elected to fill the responsible position of a Justice of the Peace, and this was the first case which had demanded his attention. Job was an old veteran mountaineer, and had lived in the shadow of lofty peaks hunting, trapping and fighting Indians, to use his own words, "tense Adam was a kid." In that rough region an accusation of a great crime against any one but a forerunner of the "Squire's" coming. Job soon came from town to the cabin, and with a dignified air seated himself upon a boulder, took off his bearskin cap, and said:

"Fellers, the Court's ready to git down to biz, an' I want ye all to chuse yer racket an' let up on that chin music according to law. Throw yer hat in sight an' pay 'tention to the Court."

Every hat came off at his command, and "His Honor," glancing around the circle, said:

"Whar is the dam case?"

Three mountaineers stepped forward, with the thief, a young man, reaching aloft, devil-may-care expression. His hands were securely fastened behind his back with black skin thongs. Clad in buckskin from head to foot he presented a picturesque appearance as he faced the Squire.

"An' do they call you when yer at home?" suddenly replied the prisoner.

"An' he's got my home, leas'tways in these parts," suddenly replied the prisoner.

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lamma see—yes, darned if I don't do it. Jack cut them at strings so's he can git his back loose. Tarr that's it. Now Tige, hold up yer right hand, and of ever ye swore strong do it now. Do you swear by the great God, and yer blessed old mother, that of this court discharges ye ye'll lite out for the States, an' go hunt to the old lady an' love her as comfort her as long as she stays out of heaven. Doye swear to this, Tige, before Almighty God and this court?"

"I do, Job, an' that's my fis on it. Put 'er thar. I swear it an' I'll pull stars rite off."

"Then ye're released on them terms, an' the boys'll help ye git yer traps down to the station, but mind, I tell ye, Tige, ef yer ever caught in the hills agin ye'll go up a tree. Fellers, the court's over an' the prisoner's discharged."

## THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.

What is being done Elsewhere in this Line.

There are only three firms in the State who manufacture shoes—two at Thomasville, and the other at Charlotte—Messrs. Sample & Alexander. We have been told by Mr. Sample, a member of the firm, that they are unable to supply their orders for shoes, which speaks well for the enterprise.

We hope the time has come when the Southern people will learn the importance of manufacturing at home, rather than buy from abroad; in this way only can we ever become a prosperous and independent people.

Messrs. Sample & Alexander, of Charlotte, sell at wholesale, and they should receive the home patronage.—Asheville (N. C.) Expositor.

The Tusculoo (Ala.) Gazette gives an encouraging account of the operation of the shoe factory of Fitts, Jasper & Maxwell. This firm has two pegging machines at work, making 300 pairs of shoes per day, and they are only now getting a little ahead of orders. Their make of shoes has given satisfaction wherever used.

We give the above items to show what is being done in the way of manufacturing shoes at other points, and to illustrate what might be done on that line in our own city.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars go East every year for shoes and boots alone, which might be manufactured right here among us and every dollar kept at home. It is only necessary for some man of capital and enterprise to take hold of this, and his success is assured. We see no reason why it should not be done.

Labor can be obtained as cheap, to say the least of it, if not cheaper, than in the East. The laborers can live cheaper. Rents are lower, &c., &c. Let the man who would undertake this, make as good shoes as they do East and sell them as cheap, (and he can do it if he will) and then let the people know that he is doing this by judicious and systematic advertising, and we see no reason why it could not prove a success. We hope some man of means will undertake it.

While at Sweetwater, some time since, a merchant there informed us that he had made arrangements to go into the manufacture of shoes on a large scale after the first of January. He says he has contracted with a man who will manufacture the shoes for him cheaper than he can buy the same shoe East, and he believes in building up and enriching his own section.

We would be glad to hear of some Knoxville gentleman imitating this good example, and we feel confident that while building up and enriching his own section, he would also enrich himself.

## The Glass Railroad.

We recollect to have read a wild dream bearing this title. It was by a dispirited poet who, at his own request, was imprisoned that he might not touch the cup of ruin.

He found himself in a bar of glass, on a track of the same transparent material. The motion was easy and pleasant, and the passengers around him were gay. Suddenly his eye caught the glimpse of a dead body with its face upturned by the way; then another, and still another, stained with blood and ghastly, receded rapidly as the cars flew onward.

With an exclamation of horror, he enquired what the terrible spectacle meant? A passenger replied, with a loud laugh of merriment, that at the end of the track was a precipice, over whose edge the train was dashed, to make way for another; and the bodies were laid along the road, to apprise the travelers of their own fate if they went on to the end of the pleasant journey, and whispered with awful emphasis, "This is the railroad of death." The dreamer, notwithstanding this warning reverie, went over the edge of ruin, and filled a drunkard's grave!

Besides the fearful illustration the vision affords of the sorcery and devastation of intemperance, how forcible the application to general impotence.

The sinner glides along past graves, the lifted cross, and through an atmosphere of prayer, on the smooth and seductive track of habit—neglecting the great salvation—hoping the charm will be broken, the brakes applied, and his soul saved. But he sees not, feels not the velocity and momentum of his course, till the verge of probation is reached, then a shriek comes back, at least to the ear of faith, and he is gone!

"His honors in a dream are lost, And he awakes in hell!"

## Horrible Accident.

Last Tuesday, John Edward Hook, a ten-year-old son of Edw. John P. Hook, who lives about three miles out of town, was badly scalded, by falling into a barrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to scald hogs in, and had just been heated, the poor fellow falling in sideways. His right side, arms and leg were badly burned, the skin peeling off in many places. We learn that Dr. J. W. Cates was sent for, and that he pronounced the boy to be dangerously burned.—Maryville Republican.